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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

NUMBER 13.

## CONDITION OF CROPS.

### WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Week Has Been the Most Favorable of the Present Season—Conditions Generally Helpful to Farming Operations—Fine Progress Made.**

The past week has been by far the most favorable of the season, says James Berry, chief of the crop division of the weather bureau, although the first part was much too cool in the Ohio valley, Atlantic coast-and-east-gulf districts, and on the north Pacific coast. In the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and over the eastern Rocky Mountains, some ideal weather conditions prevailed, the temperature being exceptionally mild and highly favorable for farm operations, germination and growth.

Rapid progress has been made preparing ground for corn planting in the States of the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, but this work has been much delayed in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States. Some corn has been planted in Illinois and Nebraska; planting is general in Missouri and Kansas and will begin this week in Iowa if favorable conditions continue. Throughout the central and east-gulf and south Atlantic States the general condition of corn is poor owing to unusually cool and wet weather and much replanting in these districts.

Winter wheat continues generally in promising condition. Oklahoma and Texas, however, continue to report damage by insects and similar reports are now received from southwestern Missouri. It appears that the effects of the Russian fly are much less serious than was feared, although this pest is causing damage to some extent, especially in the Ohio valley. On the North Pacific wheat has made slow growth in consequence of low temperatures. In central and northern California, where it has been greatly benefited by rain, although late grain in some sections will be out for a few weeks.

Excepting high winds in the Dakotas during the latter part of the week which uncovered in places and in others deeply covered late snow spring wheat the conditions have been highly favorable for sowing and germination, the former being well advanced over the northern portion of the spring wheat region and practically finished on the North Pacific coast.

Outstanding conditions in portions of the middle Atlantic States, but has made favorable progress in other districts where not finished.

Insects continue injurious in Oklahoma and Texas. The unfavorable effects of the frosts of the previous week appear to have been more serious to cotton in the central districts of the cotton belt than was indicated in the preceding bulletin. Much of the crop that was up prior to the 18th in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama was killed, necessitating re-planting.

The bulk of the Texas crop is now planted and planting is progressing rapidly over the northern portion of the cotton region. Widespread scarcity of seed is reported from the central and eastern districts. Some tobacco has been transplanted in South Carolina, but none farther northward. A plentiful supply of healthy plants is indicated, although they are generally small.

While fruit has sustained slight injury in some districts, in the northern portion of the Southern States the general outlook continues promising east of the Rocky Mountains. Frosts caused material damage on the North Pacific coast and in portions of California, but rains have probably lessened their injurious effects in the State named.

**State Reports.**

**Missouri.**—Weather exceptionally favorable for farm work and soil generally in good condition, but warm showers now needed for grain and grass; corn and cotton plants in good condition, being prepared and some corn planted; meadows and pastures growing fairly well; considerable gardening and potato planting done; fruit prospect con-

ditions—good rains followed by warm, sunny weather; wheat, rye, clover, timothy, meadow grass, pastures much improved and are growing well; oats and barley sown; some oats coming up nicely; tobacco plants are coming out; most gardens made and potatoes planted; fruit buds not im-

**Illinois.**—Warm and dry and favorable for farming operations and growth; wheat and rye looking well, with lessening danger from frost; no seedling mortality; and cotton well along, being prepared and some corn planted; meadows and pastures growing fairly well; considerable gardening and potato planting done; fruit prospect con-

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**Michigan.**—Week generally favorable for farm work; seedling about completed in southern and central counties, and some early sowings up and looking well; no rain during past week, excepting about normal time; fruit trees beginning to bloom, with buds.

Our grand home market, built up by protection, makes such an enormous demand that commodities are turned out by the thousands instead of the hundreds.

No one will question that a thousand pairs of shoes can be made per pair cheaper than a dozen or a hundred pairs. That is why everything is cheaper to-day, and that is why more people are employed in spite of the increased use of labor-saving machinery.

So this revived bugaboo of the Free-Traders, with a grain of truth and a mountain of falsehood, will fall by its own weight. The more light turned on it, the more ridiculous it will appear. Protectionists will never hesitate to discuss prices any more than they do wages.—American Economist.

**Comparative Value of Products.**

Corn is king, and the queen seems to be a mixture of cow and hen. The value of dairy and meat products in the United States is only exceeded by the value of the corn crop. The following are the latest returns:

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Corn                        | \$75,000,000 |
| Dairy and hen               | 475,000,000  |
| Bacon                       | 445,000,000  |
| Cotton (1899)               | 335,000,000  |
| Wheat                       | 323,000,000  |
| Oats                        | 260,000,000  |
| Pig iron (1899)             | 245,000,000  |
| Copper (1899).....          | 104,000,000  |
| Gold and silver (1899)..... | 142,000,000  |

### PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

**Why Some American Products Are Sold Cheaper Abroad than at Home.**

Any fool can ask questions, any idiot can utter a falsehood, and neither the question nor the falsehood can be answered without investigation, requiring sometimes much care and time.

—Pittsburg Times.

agricultural conditions in the beet districts. The yield of beets per acre was less than half that of an average season. The factories could readily manufacture more than two and one-half times the quantity of sugar produced, if supplied with sufficient raw material.

—Pittsburg Times.

**The American Way.**

A Spanish Governor General would have shot Aguinaldo on the luneta at Manila in forty-eight hours. A French Colonial Governor would have sent his prisoner home for a long term of confinement in a French fortress, as was done with Abel Kader. An English General would have placed Aguinaldo on a man of war and the rest of his life would have been passed as Arab's has been, in some place like Ceylon.

The proposal of an oath of allegiance would have occurred to none of these men because no one of them represents government moderate, merciful, bent only on bringing the Philippines to an autonomous self-government at the earliest possible moment.

With every possible temptation to severity the American authorities in nearly three years have executed no one. A war which long since sank so far as the Filipinos are concerned, to the assassination of sentries, the torture of stragglers and the perpetual rising of "angoles," who easily passed from peasants to soldiers and back, has been waged by us without cruelty, reprisals or vindictive butchery. When self-government once organized, collapsed in treachery, the American authorities organized local rule again. When this collapsed, a third local administration was organized. With patience, with persistence, with a resolute confidence that in the end men in the Philippines could be taught to manage their own affairs, each failure and collapse has been succeeded by another attempt as persistent and patient to organize local self-rule anew.

Such a policy has been slow. It was not at first understood by the Tagals and other tribes. They undoubtedly despised this course and practice. They regarded it as weak. Relentless, sweeping severity would have brought peace earlier but it would have postponed self-government and rendered it impossible for a generation longer. The earlier success by such a policy would have meant lasting failure of the real purpose of the United States in the archipelago.—Philadelphia Press.

It is a topic worthy of consideration, not only by statisticians, but by ethnologists as well, that the center of population has clung in remarkable way to the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude.

Assuming the westward movement to have been uniformly along the parallel of 39 degrees of latitude, the westward movement of the several decades has been as follows: 1700-1800, forty-one miles; 1800-1810, thirty-six miles; 1810-1820, fifty miles; 1820-1830, thirty-nine miles; 1830-1840, fifty-five miles; 1840-1850, fifty-four miles; 1850-1860, eighty-one miles; 1860-1870, forty-two miles; 1870-1880, forty-eight miles; 1880-1890, forty-eight miles; 1890-1900, fourteen miles. This is a total westward movement of 519 miles since 1790.

Excluding Alaska, Hawaii and other recent acquisitions, the center of area of the United States is found to be in north-central Kansas, in approximate latitude 39 degrees 55 minutes, and longitude 98 degrees 50 minutes. The center of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the center of area.

### CENTER OF POPULATION.

**Census Bureau Fixes Point Six Miles East of Columbus, Ind.**

In a bulletin issued by the census bureau, the center of population of the United States is reviewed at length. As previously announced, the center on June 1, 1900, was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. In the past ten years it has moved westward about fourteen miles and since 1790, the first census, 319 miles. The center of population is determined as if the surface of the country, with the population distributed upon it, were a card, and in the point at which the card would balance. The "median" point is located at Spartansburg, Ind. This is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west. Comparison of the movements of the center of population and the "median" point shows that they do not move in parallel lines, as from 1880 to 1890 the "median" point moved west 27 miles and north 6.6 miles, while the center of population moved west 48 miles and north 9 miles.

Since 1890 the center of population has moved westward a little over fourteen miles and southward a little less than three miles. This is the slowest movement of the center of population ever noticed since the beginning of the government. It seems to indicate quite clearly that the day of abnormal increases in population throughout the Western States has passed by.

Most elaborate plans have been made for enabling the officials in Washington to keep in close touch with the presidential train. The telegraph and cipher bureaus of the executive office have a complete itinerary of the trip, and by means of a system of reports from train dispatchers will be enabled to ascertain the exact location of the train at any hour of the day or night. Communications between the flying seat of government and the White House will be conducted by the presidential special which will virtually constitute an improvised government on wheels.

Not only is the chief executive accompanied by his private secretary and a majority of the members of his cabinet, but on board is a force of assistants, see-reporters and stenographers—such as is maintained in the executive office at the White House, and with the assistance of these men the chief magistrate will conduct the affairs of the nation.

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These editors who are nominating Fumerton for President are strictly within their rights, of course, but the reasons for such imbecility are not apparent.—Montgomery Advertiser.

It little Japan goes Bear-hunting she

will have the silent sympathy of most of

the powers, but that appears to be about

the extent of the assistance she may ex-

pect.—Baltimore News.

Gen. Corbin's soul is smaller than

Finston's body.—His sneer at the gallant

Kauan's success—"It is the work of a

scout"—was the remark of a cad in uni-

form.—Des Moines News.

A feminine real estate dealer in New

York has failed, with debts of over \$200,-

000 and no assets. This looks like carry-

ing manliness almost too far.—Rock-

ester Democrat-Chronicle.

The train is made up as follows: The

dining car St. James, which is handsomely

furnished in red leather and upholstery,

and with extra wide vestibules to give

the waiters room to pass in and out with

out crowding; the observation car Olympia, the most handsomely furnished car in the world; the Clarion, a sleeping car

finished in mahogany, with royal blue

plush upholstery; the drawing room car Pelion, finished in satinwood, mahogany, and with royal purple upholstery; the smoking car Atlantic, which is fitted up with a barber shop and other conveniences. There are two compartment cars, the Omaha and the Guiana, which are specially arranged for the trip.

A picked crew has been chosen, and

when the journey is over the American

roads will have made a record which will

equal all previous ones.

President McKinley has looked forward

with great pleasure to the trip, as it will

give him an opportunity to visit many

sections of the country he has never seen.

The party will arrive at San Francisco,

via New Orleans, and returning through

Yellowstone Park, at Washington on

June 10. The longest distance to be trav-

eled without a stop will be from San Antonio to El Paso, Texas, a distance of

624 miles. The party stops from one

hour to one week at the following places:

Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Jackson,

New Orleans, Houston, Texas; Austin,

San Antonio, El Paso, Phoenix, Ariz.,

Los Angeles, San Buenaventura, Santa

Barbara, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Palo

Alto, San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento,

Portland, Bunt and Helene, Mont.; Yel-

lowstone Park (four days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

The fact that there was not a single

case of yellow fever on record in Havana

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## PARDON FOR HUSBAND

WIFE SECURES PRISONER'S RELEASE FROM PENITENTIARY.

**Man's Ravings and Her Womanly Curiosity Get Both into Serious Trouble—Bradstreet's Makes Very Favorable Report on the Grain Situation.**

Mrs. Ryan, the other day, bade off to her husband in the State penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio; Gov. Nash's pardon, and the two left immediately for Maysville, Ky., where they will make their home. The wife's devotion had averted from her trouble the curiosities had got Ryan into. Ten years ago in Columbus a young man was killed in a saloon, maled by Ryan, who escaped to Maysville, Ky. There he married and had earned an honorable reputation. While suffering from typhoid fever last fall and in delirium he talked about the killing. His wife, to whom he had not imparted the secret, had her curiosity aroused and after he recovered wrote to the Columbus postmaster, asking about the matter. The postmaster placed the information in the hands of the police and Ryan was arrested, tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Mrs. Ryan never ceased her efforts for his release, and finally convinced the Governor that there was grave doubt that her husband fired the fatal shot.

### BRADSTREET'S GRAIN REVIEW.

**Crop Situation Is Encouraging—Replanting of Cotton Necessary.**

Bradstreet's report on grain is as follows: "Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,100,763 bushels, against 4,537,022 in the corresponding week of 1900. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 176,916,288 bushels, against 163,035,002 last season. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,371,592 bushels, against 3,211,015 in this week a year ago. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 157,015,430 bushels, against 173,203,075 last season. The crop situation at present is quite encouraging. Warm, sunny weather is helping corn and cotton, and wheat maintains a generally good condition, notwithstanding reports of damage by insects in the Southwest. Cotton crop advances are fairly good, and an increase in acreage is still foreshadowed, despite much replanting having been necessary in Alabama, Georgia and in Tennessee, where the scarcity of seed for this purpose remained."

### PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

**Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.**

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

| W. L.                    | W. L.                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cincinnati . . . . . 7   | Boston . . . . . 4    |
| Brooklyn . . . . . 6     | St. Louis . . . . . 5 |
| Pittsburgh . . . . . 6   | New York . . . . . 3  |
| Philadelphia . . . . . 6 | Chicago . . . . . 5   |
|                          | Baltimore . . . . . 3 |
|                          | Milwaukee . . . . . 8 |

Standings in the American League are as follows:

| W. L.                  | W. L.                    |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Detroit . . . . . 8    | Philadelphia . . . . . 3 |
| Chicago . . . . . 7    | Boston . . . . . 4       |
| Washington . . . . . 5 | Cleveland . . . . . 4    |
| Baltimore . . . . . 5  | St. Louis . . . . . 5    |
|                        | New York . . . . . 3     |
|                        | Philadelphia . . . . . 5 |

**Poisons Her Child and Herself.**

Mrs. Fannie Frieberg, wife of Arthur Frieberg, a medical student, committed suicide in St. Louis by taking whisky and cocaine. Alma, a 5-year-old daughter, to whom a similar dose was given, is dead. The mother attempted to give another daughter named Emma, 7 years of age, a dose of the poison, but she became suspicious and refused to take it. Mrs. Frieberg was jealous of her husband.

**Invents Powerful Light.**

In St. Louis Alidas R. Farmer, a man-christian, made a test the other night of an invention of his, which he calls the "twentieth-century volcano light." He went to a vacant lot and turned on the light, which shot up clear and white into the air to a height of 150 feet. The city was illuminated brightly for a mile around.

**Wife Accused of Murder.**

Mrs. Josephine White is in jail at Bayard, Mich., on a charge of having caused the death of her husband by strichene poison on April 14. The verdict of the coroner's jury said: "That White came to his death by strichene poisoning, which we suspect was administered by his wife."

**Rush for Indian Lands.**

Thousands of men are pouring into southwestern Oklahoma and camping in and about the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and Wichita Indian reservations for the opening scheduled for some time in August. It will be possible for the government to have the land ready for settlement much sooner than Aug. 6.

**Man Drowned at La Crosse.**

In an attempt to change seats in a crowded skiff on the Mississippi river five young men, students at La Crosse, Wis., business college were precipitated into the water. Peter Klaus, aged 23 years, of Wabasha, Minn., was drowned, while it was also an adjoining business house, the losses aggregating \$20,000.

**Five Arsenals Abolished.**

Secretary Root has issued an order abolishing the following arsenals: Kennebec, Augusta, Me.; Fort Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va.; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbia, Columbia, Tenn.

**Fires in Chicago Stockyards.**

Armour & Co.'s beef house, one of the largest buildings at the Chicago stock yards, was partially destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

**Oshkosh High School Burns.**

The high school building, a four-story brick structure, was destroyed by fire at Oshkosh. Loss \$70,000, insurance \$16,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**Seven Die in Flames.**

Seven persons were burned to death and seven injured, three probably fatally, in a fire in a rickety tenement-house in South Chicago. The fire department was cut off from the fire by trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

**David P. Francis Chosen.**

The board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company held its first meeting and organized for business. David P. Francis, Jr.—Francis was unanimously elected president of the board.

**Five Killed in Explosion.**

Five miners were killed outright, seven others were burned, and one is missing, the result of an explosion at the coal mines at Anderson, I. T., owned by the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad and operated by the McAlester Coal Company.

**Cave-in Follows Explosion.**

A boiler explosion in the walls of the King County Oil Company in South Park, Wash., caused a cave-in, which buried August Trembley under eight feet of earth, causing his death. Engineer Loomis was thrown thirty feet into the air, but he was not fatally injured.

**Fire at Kenosha, Iowa.**

The village of Kenosha, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. Fourteen buildings were burned, and the total loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## ROBBER CAUSE OF A SEPARATION.

Compte, Started by Thief, Engages in Quarrel Which Mystifies All.

Mr. Eddie Clark, a bride of four weeks, is the victim of a very mysterious robbery, which accidentally caused her to also lose her husband during their honeymoon. Mrs. Clark, whose home is in Evansville, Ind., answered the matrimonial ad of Asa D. Clark of St. Louis. He went to Evansville and married her, afterward telling her that she was only his fifth wife. The couple went to St. Louis, the bride taking over \$1,000 in money and jewelry with her. They stopped at the residence of Mrs. Martha Gill, who claims to be Clark's sister. While at supper Mr. and Mrs. Clark were startled by a scream, and rushing upstairs found Mrs. Gill on the floor. She said a masked burglar had ransacked her down. During the police investigation, which followed Clark had a violent quarrel with his bride and for protection she ran to the police station, where she slept over night. Mrs. Clark now says she will return to her former home in Evansville. The police are greatly interested over the robbery.

## STRANGE CURE OF PARALYSIS.

Surgeon Removes Paralyzed Limb of Fred Lehr, a Farmer.

Alfred Lehr, a young man without home in Joplin, Mo., has undergone a surgical operation in which his right arm was severed from his body, and in a short time married to the lower part of his other arm. For six weeks he was unable to move his limbs below the arms; but yesterday he was able to sit up in bed.

St. Louis—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 28c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 42c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.45; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 78c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 29c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 76c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 34c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c; rye, 51c to 55c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 52c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; pork, mess, \$14.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.80; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to \$1; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, western, 13c to 14c.

**WILL GET \$6,000,000 EACH.**

Fair Estate of \$20,000,000 to Be Divided Among Three Children.

The California Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Fair will case. The chances of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States are small. The ruling of Judge Slack of the lower court is upheld and the trust declared by the will of Senator Fair is valid. This means that, after the payment of special legacies, the remainder of the estate will be divided among the three children: Eugene, Charles, Virginia, Virginia Vanderbilt and Charles Fair. As the remainder of the estate, after the payment of special legacies, is valued at \$20,000, each of the three children will get more than \$6,000,000.

**Fire Sweeps the Business Street.**

A destructive fire occurred at Kalida, Ohio. As a result almost the entire business section of one side of Main street is a heap of ruins. The fire started in Richards' billiard room, which was consumed, together with F. C. Lee's drug store, Joseph Neinberg's hardware store, the Signal printing office, Hicks' store-room and Klimmerle's residence. The loss is \$20,000.

**destructive Fire at Dallas.**

In Dallas, Texas, lightning struck the new six-story block owned by the Southern Rock Island Flax Company. The building was rated a fireproof warehouse structure, but in less than an hour it was a total loss. It was filled with wagons, buggies and agricultural machinery. The value of the stock is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and the building at approximately \$100,000.

**Rush for Indian Lands.**

Thousands of men are pouring into southwestern Oklahoma and camping in and about the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and Wichita Indian reservations for the opening scheduled for some time in August. It will be possible for the government to have the land ready for settlement much sooner than Aug. 6.

**Robbers Start a Fire.**

In Ashtabula, Ohio, robbers blew open the safe in the store of Richards & Merrick. Fire quickly broke out after the explosion of dynamite. The Richards & Merrick building was totally destroyed, though it was also an adjoining business house, the losses aggregating \$20,000.

**Comes Direct from Hawaii.**

The first American steamship to come direct from the Hawaiian Islands to Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar was the steamship California, which arrived the other night from Honolulu and Manila with 7,920 tons of raw sugar, grown in the new American possession.

**Boat Blown Out Three Miles.**

A crew of fishermen picked up a small rowboat containing three boys three miles off shore opposite Chicago. The boys started out from the pier in a small boat with only a board for a paddle. The strong west wind carried the boys far out into the lake.

**Bottles Causes a Panic.**

During a fierce electrical storm lightning struck the Ozark apartment building in Chicago, injuring a score of the occupants and causing a panic among the 400 or more who occupied apartments in the big structure.

**Fires Causes a Panic.**

An agent of the kidnappers has made a proposition to Edward A. Cudahy of Omaha to return \$21,000 of the money paid for his son's ransom, demanding in return a withdrawal of the \$25,000 reward and a cessation of the search that is being prosecuted. Mr. Cudahy refuses.

**Fires Give Aid to Robbers.**

At Arlington, Mass., fire was discovered in the attic of the town hall, and while the attention of the firemen and the police was directed to putting out the blaze robbers entered the office of the town clerk and secured \$1,200.

**New Holiday for Canadians.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announces that the Canadian government had decided to make the 24th of May a permanent public holiday. It will likely be known as "Victoria day."

**Thirteen Barges of Coal Sunk.**

The towboat Hormel Hornet sank thirteen barges of Pittsburgh coal in Atlantic with a load of the Henderson, Ky., bridge. The loss in coal and barges will reach \$45,000.

**Five Killed in Explosion.**

Five miners were killed outright, seven others were burned, and one is missing, the result of an explosion at the coal mines at Anderson, I. T., owned by the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad and operated by the McAlester Coal Company.

**Cave-in Follows Explosion.**

A boiler explosion in the walls of the King County Oil Company in South Park, Wash., caused a cave-in, which buried August Trembley under eight feet of earth, causing his death. Engineer Loomis was thrown thirty feet into the air, but he was not fatally injured.

**Fire at Kenosha, Iowa.**

The village of Kenosha, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. Fourteen buildings were burned, and the total loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice,

\$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 48c to 52c;

corn, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 32c; barley, No. 2, 52c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 52c to 55c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep,

common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat,

No. 2, 72c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 32c;

rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 32c; barley, No. 2, 52c to 55c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.85; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50;

wheat, \$3.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.45;

## NEWS OF OUR STATE

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

New Dog Tax Law—Lake Shore Gives Two-Cent Rate—Big Ranch Crop Promised—Pere Marquette Flyer Wrecked—South Haven Steamer Burns.

low the hen mother. Young turkeys that run with old ones will grow faster and are far less trouble; but they are likely to wander away and get lost.

#### Harvesting Kaffir-Corn.

In the recent quarterly report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture is a most excellent article on Kaffir corn, prepared by J. G. Haney of the State Agricultural College, upon request of Secretary Coburn. Concerning the harvesting of the crop he says: Kaffir corn remains green until frost and the seed does not shatter; so, if grain is the only consideration, there is no great hurry to harvest; it can stand until after frost and the stalk is dry. But generally the fodder is a consideration, as well as the grain, and then the problem is to cut when the best results from both may be obtained. The longer the fodder stands the harder and less palatable it becomes, while if cut too early the best yield of grain is not secured. After the grain is harvested so that it is difficult to mash between the thumb and finger, and there is little moisture apparently in the seed, there will be very little shrinkage in the grain. This would perhaps be called "just past the third dough stage." If cut earlier the fodder will be better feed, but there will be considerable shrinkage in the grain.

One thing that has kept this crop from being more generally raised is the problem of harvesting. There are a number of methods and they all have their merits. If the fodder is desired for feed it is perhaps best to cut stalks and all and leave in the shock until dry. The best method for accomplishing this is the corn blinder, which leaves it in bundles of convenient size for handling, and the fodder is held together. The common method, however, is to cut with a mower, and the crop should be left to cure well before raking. Ordinarily it is put into large shocks or small ricks containing from a ton to three tons each. This is done with a hay gatherer, "buck rake," or "go-devil," and saves a great deal of handling. It keeps in excellent condition when treated this way and can be hauled when needed. It is ready to harvest in about 100 days after planting, and this should be before frost, as freezing while green is detrimental.

**A Double Stave Silo.**

These silos are 12 feet in diameter by 30 feet high and are set 6 feet apart and inclosed as shown. The doors of the silos face each other in the inclosed alley. They are filled from the windows shown in the gables. They are

#### Promises Big Peach Crop.

Within the past few years the possibilities of this part of the country as a fruit raising section has been fully demonstrated and southwestern Michigan now leads the far-famed California in the production of all fruits. The prospects are that the coming season it will have the heaviest output of fruit ever known in the United States. Conditions all through the winter have been highly favorable and the farmers are preparing to reap their golden harvest. Within the last few years the Michigan peach has gained a reputation second to none in the world.

**Chicago Train Is Wrecked.**

The vestibuled Chicago flyer over the Pere Marquette western division was derailed at Sunfield at 4:15 the other afternoon, through the spreading of the rails. Five persons were severely injured. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when the engine careened and ploughed over a bank. The cars attached were thrown across the track and torn from their trucks, but none were telegraphed. Escaping steam scalded Englehardt, Fuller seriously, while Freeman Gossett was pinned under the wrecks. He must be introduced by the following general statement.

**Old Woman Strangled Her Throat.**

Mrs. John Fogelzanger, aged about 70 years, was found in the cellar of her residence three and a half miles north of Utica, in a dying condition. She had cut her throat in six or eight places in a horrid manner. Her windpipe was cut clear in two, both below and above the larynx. The larynx was also severed. The lungs were also severed. The opening on the neck was about six inches in length, extending from the right to left ear. She did not regain consciousness after being discovered.

**Death of Young Farmer.**

John Watts, about 30 years old, a farmer living eight miles from Midland, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Kuhl in Jackson, with the roar full of escaping gas. It is believed that on rising he accidentally turned on the gas after extinguishing it, as there are indications of suicidal intent.

**Steamer Gordon Burned.**

The steamer R. J. Gordon, laden with stone and lime, caught fire by the water coming in contact with the lime, and was sunk in the river at South Haven. The lime continued burning many hours after the steamer had been scuttled. The loss was \$6,000, covered by insurance. The steamer will be rebuilt.

**State News in Brief.**

Burton is to have a cheese factory. The construction of the building has already begun.

Jay C. Post, for many years a Vassar photographer, was instantly killed by a train on the Michigan Central.

George Miller, an aged farmer and well known resident of Shumpter township, was found dead in his yard. He was 80 years of age.

An attempt was made to blow up the Midland Plaster Company's mine near Grand Rapids. A fuse leading to 500 pounds of dynamite, so placed that its explosion would destroy the mine, was discovered by an employee, who destroyed it.

To do this one must know how to attach the team to have the line of draft just right. We remember seeing a farmer using a new plow, which he condemned as being the meanest that he ever saw. Yet a little change in the hitch from plow clevis to whiffletree, and a little adjustment of the harness, proved it to be a good plow, while the horses were doing half work and not expending one-half as much strength.

Yet he had probably plowed more acres in his life than we have square rods, and with his old plow could have turned as good a furrow as any man in town. American Cultivator.

**Raising Young Turkeys.**

There is neither luck nor tact in raising young turkeys, but simply good sense and the right kind of food, says a Field and Farm writer. One of the first steps is to have good eggs from well-mated fowls. Set the eggs under a chicken-hen. Be sure not to give her too many or she will wear them when too young, or as soon as they get large enough to crowd. Five or seven are enough for one hen. It takes the eggs about four weeks to hatch and everything should be in readiness for the poults. It is necessary to have a good coop. Make it without a bottom and set it on the ground. Confine the hen and let the little turkeys run in and out at their pleasure. Put the coop away from the chickens, and with planks about twelve inches wide and eight of ten long make them a small park so they cannot wander away from the mother hen. The coop should be moved to a fresh place every day and the little park every other day until the little turkeys are old enough to fol-

low the hen mother. Young turkeys that run with old ones will grow faster and are far less trouble; but they are likely to wander away and get lost.

**Experiments made some time ago at the Michigan Agricultural College showed that the bees were altogether the earliest insects out; that at the time the average fruit tree is in bloom.**

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# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office at Gray  
and Mich. as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The vacancy in Congress, caused by the death of Hon. R. O. Crump of this district, will not go begging for candidates, as nearly as can be judged by present indications. Those now entering the race are Hon. Devereux Hall, of Bay City; H. H. Aplin, West Bay City; Temple Emery, East Tawas; L. G. Defoe and Holmes, of Alpena; Col. Louis AuSable; Sen. McMullen, Cheboygan; and several others who are willing.

William Jennings Bryan says he does not want the Nebraska government, but he does not say he would not take it. Neither does he say he would refuse the Nebraska Senatorship, to which the Nebraska government is supposed to be stepping-stone. Mr. Bryan is very reticent regarding almost everything these days, including the circulation of the Commoner.—Inter Ocean.

The present state of the case in China seems to be that the United States, Great Britain and Japan are standing for reasonable indemnities based upon actual losses, the other powers want to make the indemnities as heavy as possible, and Russia is playing the benevolent friend of China, with an offer to loan the needed cash in return for a mortgage upon the empire. It is a jolly game of "beggar your neighbor."—New York Tribune.

Mr. McKinley is fifty-seven years of age. His health is excellent. His capacity for work is great. His knowledge of men and affairs is very wide. He enjoys the confidence of the people. As white a light beats upon him as upon any throne, and it discloses nothing to his disadvantage. He is so much respected and so well beloved, indeed, that all men, regardless of party, cordially and sincerely respond to the toast of "Long live William McKinley."—Washington Star.

A tariff war may come, but it will not be because the United States provoked it. It will not be because Europe feels that our rates are especially exorbitant. If such a war comes at all it will be inspired by jealousy of our industrial success, and of our swift growth in wealth and population and the other logical results of freedom of opportunity under what has been in the main a moderate and well administered Protective system. The real complaint of Europe is not against our Protective tariff, in which we do not differ from Europe. It is against our democracy, in which we do differ. In other words such a tariff war, if it is waged, will be rather political than economic in its animating motive.—Boston Journal.

The thought of protection is not excluded from a free list, and if duties are lowered it will be because the higher duties are not required for protection nor for revenue. If free trade will best protect and promote the industries of our own people we shall have free trade under laws enacted by the Republican party, but it will never be the aim of the Republican party to legislate in behalf of foreign markets to the disadvantage of our own. Conditions change and methods change with them, but it does not follow that the principle guiding action is not the same. It is a part of the republicanism of the party that it has flexibility; that it is not hidebound; that it can deal promptly with new questions and adapt policy to new relations. But the republican party is all the time for the United States of America.—Sioux City Journal.

The Cuban commissioners are men of affairs, are representatives of several factions in Cuban politics, are men of some experience in administrative work, and they cannot fail to be impressed by the courtesy, the fairness, and the firmness of those who are authoritative spokesmen and representatives of the American people. They cannot fail to understand that they are dealing with a great nation which proposes to prevent Cuba from making mistakes and which, while protecting Cuban interests, proposes to protect its own. There is no chance to misunderstand the situation. The Cuban commissioners know now that the relations of Cuba to the United States have been defined; that the question is not a party one; that Democrats and Republicans are united in the support of the policy outlined by Congress, and that the President must carry out this policy without regard to his own personal views or feelings.—Inter Ocean.

Another step in the progress of the United States toward its destined position at the head of the creditor nations is indicated by the taking for this money market of the whole issue of a loan negotiated by the city of Frankfort. The amount is not so very great, \$3,750,000, but it is the first time that the whole issue of a long term bond of a German monopoly has been placed in New York. Money is cheaper here than there, and a portion of the large current indebtedness of Europe to the United States for manufactured goods, as well as food and raw materials, will be settled for by this bond issue in place of money.

**It saved his Leg.**  
P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but it was cured by Dr. Buckner's Arnica Salve in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles it is the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Not long since David B. Hill and Grover Cleveland wrote letters to one of the leading Democratic organizations of Baltimore, which was celebrating its birthday, giving their views as to what was necessary to be done to restore Democratic supremacy. Mr. Cleveland as usual indulged in glittering generalities and advised that the first thing to be done must be to make the Democratic party "truly, honestly and consistently Democratic." Mr. Hill went further and pointed out several important things Democracy must be sure to do and do well, and these important things were each and every one of them a repudiation of Democratic principles as laid down by the Chicago platform in 1896. It's sad, very sad that prominent Democratic leaders can see no way to success except by a repudiation of Democracy as she has been taught for several campaigns, but it's a fact, a great big fact.—Clinton (Mo.) Republican.

**He is a Wonder.**  
All who see Mr. C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, La., as he is now, cheerful, erect, vigorous, without an ache could hardly believe he is the same man, who a short time ago had to sit in a chair, propped up by cushions, suffering intensely from an aching back, in agony if he tried to stoop—all caused by chronic kidney trouble, that no medicine helped till he used Electric Bitters, and was wholly cured by three bottles. Positively cures Backache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, all Kindred Troubles. Only 50c. at Fournier's Drug Store.

"Detroit in Nineteen Hundred" is the work of S. B. McCracken, an old journalist, who was aided by the contributions from the staff of the News and Tribune. The book sells for \$1, and may be obtained from the Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich. It is a valuable chronological record of local and state happenings during the closing year of the century.

**Protection and Trusts.**

It is clearly apparent that the Democrats, in search for an issue to replace those on which they have twice gone down to defeat in national campaigns, are falling back on the Tariff question, and propose to take advantage of the supposed popular prejudice, against the great industrial corporations to spring another Free-Trade campaign on the country. The symptoms of this are seen in the columns of all the Democratic papers of note, which are constantly coupling the Tariff and the trusts in denunciatory attacks. Every prominent Democrat who has spoken upon the subject of trusts recently has assumed the position that the Protective Tariff system is responsible for creation of trusts, and that by striking down the Protective Tariff the trusts may be destroyed.

But accepting the Democratic contention that it is highly desirable to seek to break down the great industrial corporations which are forming or which have been formed in various branches of manufacturing, how would the remedy of Tariff tinkering affect the matter? The suggestion to remove the Protective duties on iron and steel is now seriously advocated on account of the recent formation of the great so-called billion-dollar trust, which has absorbed a number of the largest plants in the United States. It is an unquestioned fact that the firms that have been thus absorbed have been able for some time past to produce iron and steel more cheaply than is possible for manufacturers in any other part of the world. This result has been reached by the adoption of labor-saving machinery to a greater extent than in any other country, to the large scale upon which their plants have been operated, and more particularly to their ownership and control of unlimited supplies of iron ore and coking coal of the best quality. The Carnegie plant has paid freight rates to the seaboard and across the Atlantic, and laid steel plates down in England in competition with the English manufacturer.

With every purchase of \$10.00 your picture is enlarged free of charge. Get a ticket.

ated by the hundreds outside of any of the original combinations and outside of the last great combination, which is the central figure of the industrial world at the present time. The rates at which iron and steel in their various forms are at present sold in the United States are such that the independent manufacturers, operating on a relatively small scale and buying his raw materials, can make a fair profit. The steel trust, operating on an enormous scale and owning its own sources of supply for raw materials, on the same basis makes an enormous profit.

To remove the Tariff on iron and steel would not result in the admission of any foreign iron and steel into this country, save possibly that which by taking advantage of relatively low ocean freight rates, might find its way into the ports of the Pacific in such quantities as to put a stop to any prospect of ever starting iron and steel industries of our own. So far as the rest of the United States is concerned, the great trust can hold the market by the simple process of making such a price that a foreign manufacturer cannot compete. The making of such a price would, however, result in the ruin of all the smaller manufacturers. At the present time the inevitable result of the removal of the duties on iron and steel would be to give to the great steel trust the absolute monopoly of the American market, and close every independent furnace of the United States. Certainly the argument that the removal of the Tariff is the way to suppress the trust is decidedly untenable, and a greater menace to the United States than any trust can be.

Seattle Post Intelligencer.  
**Fought for his Life.**  
"My father and sister both died of consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung trouble. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00, at Fournier's Drug Store. Trial bottles free.

"Detroit in Nineteen Hundred" is the work of S. B. McCracken, an old journalist, who was aided by the contributions from the staff of the News and Tribune. The book sells for \$1, and may be obtained from the Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich. It is a valuable chronological record of local and state happenings during the closing year of the century.

**THIS PAPER** is on news-stands in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities. It is the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

**Old Soldier's Experience.**  
M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctors' treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

The house last week agreed to the game bill. The number of deer allowed to each hunter is three. The quail and partridge season will be from November 1 to December 18 in the lower peninsula and the squirrel season the same.

**Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?**

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles. Boschée's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.

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Garland Stoves.

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GOING

Out of Business.

Prices cut in Two.

Strictly for Cash!

We have sold our store building, and we must vacate in 90 days. Therefore we are compelled to make a still deeper cut in prices.

We have no space here to mention all the articles, as they are to numerous. Please call at our store and be convinced that one dollar here will go further than two dollars elsewhere.

Don't be humbugged with Fake Sales. Come to the old reliable place, where you always was honestly served.

Ask for handbills, for price quotations.

R. MEYERS,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing

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# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Postmasters receipts for poll and highway taxes, for sale at this office.

**Alebastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.**

H. Joseph has a new Ad. in this issue. Read it.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

A heavy snowstorm fell in England Moody, endangering spring crops.

J. S. Irving was called to Horton, Jackson County, last week, on account of the death of his mother.

**Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

The G. A. R. Post at Mio is to be reorganized, and they expect their charter in a few days.

John Cameron has quit farming in Otsego county and moved back to Frederic.

**A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.**

Advertised Letters—John Gould, Geo. Trask, C. T. Stewart, Eric McLarry, H. C. Leonard, Clarke Martin

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles; sold on easy payments.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

**Fou RENT—A five room cottage, with wood house and stable. Enquire of J. C. Hanson.**

**Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

Burn Mann has moved back here from Lewiston. He will enjoy a few days fishing before beginning work.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

**Buy your Poultry Netting at the Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

**Lost—A gold chain bracelet with padlock and ball, between the school house and Dr. Woodworth's. Please return to Louise Woodworth.**

Everybody will remember and attend the supper given by the ladies of the Danish Lutheran Church at the G. A. R. hall to-morrow evening.

Try the new remedy for constiveness. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25c. For sale by L. Fournier.

Highway Commissioner Nielsen is busy repairing side walks and improving the roads leading into town, and is doing very commendable work.

**Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.**

Among our old citizens, who were after the first trout last week was Carl Mickelson, of Mason and David Trotter of Toledo.

Stop the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The Michigan Central railroad has yielded to the pressure of competition and will this season run Sunday excursions.

**Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.**

A. M. Hilton, of Gaylord, and L. Daniels, clerk of Bay County, were among the sportsmen on the Ausable, last week.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

**The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wizard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.**

Postmasters Bates, of Grayling, and Kelley, of Frederic, attended the funeral of Hon. R. O. Crump, last week.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry came home last week, from a delightful visit with her sister in the south part of the state.

We are glad to see Mr. Baumgart back in the old place in the store, looking much improved in health, which we hope will continue.

**The best Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.**

Prof. R. H. Kirkland has accepted the position of Principal of the Flint schools for the ensuing year, though he was offered an advance of \$500.00 to remain at Houghton.

Married—In Grayling, Tuesday, April 30th, 1900, Alexander C. Wilcox and Rosella M. Coon. Justice Woodburn officiating.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachments.

Boys, if your father takes the AVALANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

The population at Stephen's bridge Monday evening was 77. The Ausable lined with sportsmen, and all try to get in at that locality.

A. J. Love returned from Owosso yesterday, having had a most pleasant visit with old friends as well as some business pleasures.

Each room of our school planted a tree on the school grounds, Monday, the Governor's proclamation, and other appropriate exercises were given.

E. C. Kendrick, who will be remembered by our citizens, will have chores of a large creamery, near their ranch, at Marsland, Neb., this summer.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church will serve a 10c lunch, at the home of Mr. H. Charron, Saturday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Another knockout blow for the cigarette. The house last week passed a bill to prohibit the sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper.

G. L. Alexander didn't get enough fishing last week, and so remained at the club house over Sunday, to be ready with the first streak of Monday's dawn.

To Cure A Cold In One Day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will have a business meeting at the church parlors Friday afternoon of this week. A full attendance is desired.

N. Michelson has increased his herd to 800 head, having just brought in three car loads from Chicago of the best grades ever seen in this section. There is a nice bunch of money in them.

The good news has been received from the Reed City Sanitarium that Rev. Wood is on the road to health. His friends are much pleased to hear of his improvement. —Otsego Co. Herald.

A letter from Wm. H. Sherman, now of Central Lake, renewing his subscription says: "Please send the Avalanche another year. We could not get along without having it put in its appearance once a week."

Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander was after the early trout, last week, at their club house near Vanderbilt. We are not sure that she got the trout, but she returned, Saturday, with a rich complexion and a lovely cold.

Dr. W. B. Flynn will be at the office of Dr. Insley from May 10 to 13 and will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends, and do anything needed in the Dental line. Remember the date, May 10 to 13.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church, will give a Social and Supper at the W. R. C. hall, next week Friday evening, May 10th. A cordial invitation is extended. Supper, 25 cents; children under 12 years of ic.

The Grayling Band gave their first open air concert at the band stand last Friday evening, and that their music was appreciated was manifest by the large crowd that assembled to listen.

The Masonic block and Rumford's jewelry store at Ausable were destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning, entailing a loss estimated at \$10,000 with very little insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A. J. Love does not hesitate to say that the cement plant here will be built, that a committee is now inspecting the factories in the southern part of the state, to catch the best ideas and avoid any mistakes before starting the works. Good for Grayling!

Last Thursday evening the men had not been gone from the land mill ten minutes when the alarm of fire was given, and in ten minutes more the entire plant was a mass of flame, and was entirely consumed. The wind was blowing strong from the northwest toward the lumber yard, which was saved by careful watching, and the fact that the roof was covered with iron, which kept the flames confined and saved the usual blowing of cinders. The loss will aggregate about \$18,000, insured for \$12,000 as follows: Niagara, \$1,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$5,000; Lancashire, \$1,000; Palestine, \$1,000; Commercial Union, \$1,000; Queen, \$1,000; Connecticut, \$1,000; and North British Mercantile \$1,000.

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## Teacher's Institute.

Arrangements are nearly complete for a teacher's institute to be held in the high school room at Grayling, May 23, 24 and 25. Henry R. Patterson will have charge and will be assisted by R. D. Balley.

We are especially fortunate in securing the services of these gentlemen and trust that all teachers, those preparing to teach at some future time, school officers, high school pupils and all who are interested in the progress of our schools will show their interest and appreciation by their presence.

As many of our teachers were not at the institute last year, I wish to emphasize the fact that teachers are expected to attend. The institute is held for their benefit and through them should benefit the schools in which they labor, therefore they can not afford, and neither can the schools afford to lose the help which an institute is calculated to give.

FLORA M. MARVIN,  
Com. of Schools.

### Sickle Grinder.

When I buy the best. The Clyde Sickle Grinder grinds sections, does common grinding and gums saws. Sold by C. W. West. Call on him or write him at Peru, Cheney, Mich.

### Sickle Grinder.

Holger Hanson, having completed a course in the Toledo College, is home again and has taken a position in the Bank of Grayling.

The well became so full of brine the last of the week that drilling was well nigh impossible, and it is shut down, waiting for pumping machinery. Everybody is jubilant.

E. Daumoln, of Detroit who was searching for his brother, who disappeared from a camp at Houghton Lake, last winter, found the body on the shore of the north bay, only a short distance from camp.

The upper peninsula takes kindly to the taxing of dogs. It is urged up there that there are few sheep to be bitten, and moreover, the dogs are law abiding, and never bite anything but a bone or a book agent.

The rebuilding of the mill that burned last week seems to be an assured fact, and the new plant to be of double the capacity of the old one, which will assure the most skeptical that the future of Grayling is assured.

One John O'Neil was boisterous on the street, and objected to any interference of Deputy Sheriff Nolan with his pleasure, to the extent of attempting to knock the officer out. Justice McCullough said he could have his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, and in default of bail he boards with Sheriff Johnson, at Roscommon.

Burglars blew the safe in Orcutt's hardware store in Roscommon, last Friday morning, and set the building on fire, which was entirely consumed with four other stores and part of Blanchard's warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, with only \$3,000 insurance. It is a hard blow to our neighboring village. There was about \$500.00 in the safe, but the robbers got none.

Superintendent Kemper was down to Grayling, Thursday, and became quite interested in the salt well they have struck there. Mr. Kemper brought back a sample of salt and one of brine, both are very strong and the brine contains 90 per cent of salt. Quite a bonanza for Grayling is this. Wonder if we hadn't better be drilling for something here. We might strike something if we went deep enough. —Otsego Co. News.

After July 1, next, the people of the United States will no longer be obliged to affix revenue stamps to certificates of deposit, promissory notes, bills of lading, telegraph dispatches, bonds, leases, mortgages, bank checks, money orders, tobacco, beer, etc. The total reduction of revenue is estimated to be 44 million dollars. This war revenue tax was imposed to raise funds to carry on the war with Spain.

The Michigan Home Colony Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., have purchased of the McElroy & Hanson Lumber Co. and Thos. Sheridan 18,500 acres of land lying in town 28 N, 1 and 2 E, and 29 N, 1 and 2 E. Deeds have been made and recorded. Most of this land lies within a radius of six miles of Lewiston. The company propose to bring settlers in to buy and develop farms, and as all this land is good farming land, there is no reason why we should not be successful. We understand they have already made several sales. This will make a permanent and thriving town of Lewiston, and here's to their success. The officers of the company are, Cephas Butters, Pres.; Richard Ooley, Vice Pres.; E. C. Bremer, Sec. Henry Cohen, Treas. Within a week or two the officers of the company will be here to go over the land and appraise it, and then will push energetically the work of colonization.

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Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Palm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This liniment for sale by L. Fournier.

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Ridfulness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first or the undigested or partly digested food, and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy

## CAZAR'S GREAT ROAD.

### MANCHOURIAN BRANCH OF BIG SYSTEM COMPLETED.

Advantages of the New Line, Which Opens a Vast Territory—The Time of a Journey Around the World Will Now Be Cut in Two.

Russia's Manchourian branch of the Siberian railway has been practically completed, says United States Consul Smith at Moscow. This indicates that Russia has not allowed the Boxer uprising seriously to retard the work of constructing her railroad through Chinese territory to the ice-free port at Port Arthur, and it also indicates that the longest railroad in the world is nearing completion to provide an all-round route from Europe to the Orient. This work has been going toward for ten years under the direct control of the Russian government, and while it has met many apparently insurmountable difficulties the resources of the Czar's government have been equal to overcoming them.

Ten years ago, while the rest of the world was reading about Siberia as a penal colony to which were banished the nihilists, the Czar of Russia was beginning the construction of the greatest railroad in the world. In May, 1891, the present Czar, then the Czarevitch, was in Vladivostok, and drove the first spike in the road begun from the eastern coast, which was to be built west to join with the road under construction from the Ural mountains east through Southern Siberia.

The subject of the building of a railroad across Siberia had been under consideration and discussion in Russia for many years, but it did not take definite shape until the success of the transcontinental roads in the United States had been assured. Russian statesmen watched with eager interest the construction of these transconti-

nental routes, which consumes from thirty to forty days.

But Russia had other and even greater ambitions in building this road, and those who are studying the commercial relations with China are impressed with the business foresight of the Czar Alexander, who planned the enterprise. That it will save from twenty to thirty days' travel between Europe and China is the best indication that the road will draw to it the travelers who go to the Orient on business, for time is money. Consul Monaghan says that in 1895 there were 210,000 passengers who went the Suez route to China and Australia. If one-half of these are business men, as Mr. Monaghan assumes, they will prefer the cheapest and quickest route. The first-class fare from Moscow to Port Arthur will be less than \$50, and the fare from London to Moscow is about the same, making the railroad fare from London to Port Arthur about \$100. A ticket from Japan via Brindisi and the Suez canal now costs \$248, or more than four times as much as the ticket by rail.

#### She Dances Like a Siren.

I held my breath as I watched the gypsy in the Seville dancing hall; I felt myself swaying unconsciously to the rhythm of her body, of her beckoning hands, of the glittering smile that came and went in her eyes. I seemed to be drawn into a shining whirlpool, in which I turned, turned, hearing the buzz of the water settling over my head. The guitar buzzed, buzzed in a prancing rhythm, the gypsy called about the floor in her trilling dress, never so much as showing her ankles, with a rapidity concentrated upon itself; her hands beckoned, reached out, cut, deftly, lived to their finger tips; her body straightened, bent, the knees bent and straightened, the heels beat on the floor, carrying her back-ward and round; the toes pointed, paused, pointed, and the body drooped or rose into immobility, a smiling, significant pause of the whole body. Then the motion began again, more vivid,

## HAGGIN'S GREAT HORSE FARM

Embraces Seven Square Miles of Finest Bluegrass Land.

Millionaire J. B. Haggin is erecting at Elmendorf, near Lexington, Ky., a \$200,000 residence. He intends to spend the remainder of his days in Kentucky, and will endow the place so that after his death it will be run as a breeding establishment. He has now 4,500 acres and is buying as fast as owners can be induced to sell, in order to put the establishment in a square tract. The main tract is that which was settled by the great-grandfather of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago. The new residence stands upon the summit of the long slope within a hundred yards of the old Harrison home. Hundreds of men are working in the attempt to have the place ready for occupancy by the owner and his young wife by fall.



J. B. HAGGIN'S \$200,000 RESIDENCE.

Mr. Haggin's reasons for making this his permanent residence are that his wife, as well as himself, is a native of the State. After his death Mr. Haggin desires his widow to live in the greatest comfort and to continue at the head of the greatest breeding establishment in the world. He will rename the establishment "Green Hills."

The house itself stands out like a white landmark against the sea of green on every side, and can be seen for miles around. In this home of his declining years Mr. Haggin purposed to spend a quarter of a million dollars, but so many alterations have been made since the beginning that not even the architects can tell what the cost will be. The house, apparently, is already on the verge of completion, but so elaborate will be the finishing touches that ten months or a year will probably elapse before the mansion is really finished.

Some idea of the estate which Mr. Haggin intends to make of Elmendorf may be obtained from the improvements already made. The blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, completely equipped, is, of course, an essential, but on this farm the blacksmith's shop is the central office of a complete telephone system, connecting twenty-five different points on the farm, and running to the town office of C. J. Enright, who has the management of the estate. A grain elevator, with machinery for cracking corn and oats and mixing them, is an institution which no other breeding farm in the world boasts. The power station, with two large gasoline engines, will furnish lights and electric power, and there is now in prospect a plant involving the expenditure of several thousands which will cook food for the brood mares during the season that they require it.

In villages the houses are to have club, temperance and recreation rooms, and where space is available a billiard-room, library, with backgammon, drafts and similar games, are to have also a bowling green and other counter attractions to the bar and tap room. The idea is that it is hopeless to try to extinguish thirst for stimulants, but wise to reduce the danger arising from excess or from bad whisky and beer to the minimum. The good of the drinker, not the promotion of a theory, is the main object.

#### Exhilarating Exercise.

To the unaccustomed a drive in the automobile coupe in which most visitors decide to see Washington, is ex-



STABLES ON HAGGIN'S HORSE FARM.

ments on the place are in project. Four or five years' time will be required to put it in the condition that Mr. Haggin wishes.

#### NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Guinea Pigs Are Fattened by the Employment of the Fluid.

This is the age of electricity, so that one is not surprised to hear that an electric diet has been discovered.

Naturally, you would conclude that it is designed to aid invalids of weak digestion, but it is something of a shock to learn that the latest scientific discovery has no nobler object than the fattening of pigs!

Certainly, there is an element of novelty in the notion of eating electrically fattened pork. Besides, from pigs we may yet rise to higher things.

Anyway, Dr. W. J. Herdman has found out that the galvanic current promotes the growth of tissue, that is to say, the increase of flesh. It had previously been ascertained that plants develop more rapidly under the electric stimulus and there was no obvious reason why animals should not be equally responsive to it. Hence the idea of

feeding its application cannot as yet be said to have passed beyond the expert mind.

The doctor began his experiments with guinea pigs, half a dozen of which he put in each of two cages, taking care that they should all be of exactly the same age, so as to make the conditions of the trial as free from flaw as possible.

Around one of the cages he strung several wires, through which a current of electricity was passing night and day, while nothing of the kind was done with the other.

Meanwhile, for a stated period, the animals in both cages were fed with a precisely equal quantity of provender of the same

kind, so that there should be no advantage in this respect on either side. As a result, it was found that the guinea pigs that lived in an electric environment gained in weight during a measured time 10 per cent more than those in the nonelectric cage.

Dr. Herdman is confident that ordinary pigs, if subjected to similar treatment, would exhibit like results. He proposes to build suitable wired pens and to furnish the growing swine with regular supplies of electricity, much in the same way as was done with the guinea pigs.

Nobody can say what may be the final influence of this new discovery upon the pork trade, or whether the "electric bacon" of the future may not command a special price in the market. The imagination extends to almost any lengths. Why may not the day come when every cow in her stall shall have

## PARTNERS IN BUSINESS.

New and Sharp Dodge in the Line of Street Beggar.

While Broad street was crowded with theater-goers on Saturday evening, a fairly well-dressed young man approached a gentleman who was accompanied by a lady and asked for "a nickel to buy a cup of coffee." The man spoken to was feeling in his pocket when a third man came up hurriedly and addressing the beggar, said: "What do you mean, you wretch, by stopping other people and asking for money just after I have given you the necessary money to buy the food you said you wanted." It's plain that you're not hungry, but that you are a common beggar, no better than a swindler. I've half a mind to have you arrested."

Assuming an air of anger, the beggar, in a choked voice, answered: "I am a beggar, I am sorry to say, and for twenty-four hours I have not had a bite to eat. You, having plenty, don't know what hunger is. I had hoped to get a few cents more to add to what you gave me, so that I could get a square meal, but I'm rather die of starvation than take money from such as you." With that he handed the man a five-cent piece, and the latter walked off muttering.

Quite a crowd had gathered, and nearly a dozen persons, including the lady and gentleman, indignant at the man who took back his nickel, gave the beggar nickels, dimes and quarters, telling him not to mind the mean man.

One man, who was skeptical, watched the beggar, and, after his sympathizers had departed, saw him join the man who had berated him, when they divided the coins the beggar received.

They were partners in the begging business.—Philadelphia Record.

## TOM JOHNSON.

Millionaire Single-Taxer, Recently Elected Mayor of Cleveland.

Tom L. Johnson, the millionaire single-taxer, who was elected mayor of Cleveland, is a native of Kentucky, and began active life in a street car office in Louisville when he was 15. A

dozen years later he owned a line in Indianapolis and was at the head of the entire system of street railways in Cleveland, which he had consolidated. He purchased and operated lines in

Barrooms of the Bishop.

The people of England are much interested these days concerning the working of the plan of the Bishop of Chester for dealing with the evil of excessive drinking. The Bishop thinks that prohibition does not prohibit and that regulation is much better. As regulation has in view the evil done by drinking, special pains are taken to supply only the purest drinks. The houses under the Bishop's scheme are to have a uniform external appearance, distinguishing them from ordinary licensed houses, notices prominently displayed that food and non-intoxicants are supplied at popular prices, the intoxicants to be placed at one end of the bar and the non-intoxicants at the other, with tables at which buns, sandwiches, tea, coffee, etc., can be served.

In villages the houses are to have club, temperance and recreation rooms, and where space is available a billiard-room, library, with backgammon, drafts and similar games, are to have also a bowling green and other counter

attractions to the bar and tap room.

The idea is that it is hopeless to try to extinguish thirst for stimulants, but wise to reduce the danger arising from excess or from bad whisky and beer to the minimum.

The good of the drinker, not the promotion of a theory, is the main object.

Exhilarating Exercise.

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## MORMON LEADER GONE.

George Q. Cannon, Church Apostle, Died Recently in California.

The death of George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, whose death occurred in Monterey, Cal., has removed one of the most noted of the Mormon leaders since the death of Brigham Young. Until a few years ago he was the real leader of the church and his counsel was eagerly sought by its president.

Mr. Cannon was born in Liverpool, England, in 1827. He became a convert to the Mormon faith and joined his fellow believers in this country in 1844. He was among the pioneers under Brigham Young, who founded Salt Lake City, in 1847. He did missionary work for many years and was elected delegate to Congress from Utah in 1872.

He was deprived of his seat by the House of Representatives after serving for eight years, because proof was given that he was a polygamist. He was then made an apostle in the Mormon Church. He was its real leader during the polygamy persecutions from 1850 to 1890, and is credited with having outlined the manifesto of 1891, in which the leaders of his church pledged themselves to abandon the teaching of polygamy. This manifesto and other pledges resulted in the admission of Utah into the Union.

With the elevation of Lorenzo Snow to the presidency of the church, in 1897, Mr. Cannon's power waned, his health having been poor for several years. His advice, however, was always eagerly sought by the active leaders. Two years ago Mr. Cannon was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. Mr. Cannon had several wives and numerous children. A suburb of Salt Lake City was peopled exclusively by his family.

One of the most interesting incidents of Mr. Cannon's life took place during the polygamy persecutions. While Federal officials were active throughout the Territory in 1886, Mr. Cannon, in common with the other high officials of the Mormon Church, was in hiding. He was captured, however, and while being taken to Salt Lake evaded his guards and jumped from a train which was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The train was stopped, however, and as he had been injured by his fall he was soon recaptured.

He was arraigned on a charge of living in polygamy, and bail was fixed at \$15,000. His lawyers and the Mormon leaders protested strongly against this action, but bail was furnished by wealthy churchmen. When the time came for trial, however, Mr. Cannon had disappeared. The Mormon people raised the amount necessary to indemnify his bondsmen, and a special act of Congress in recent years restored the money to the church.

## INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATIONS.

Latest Organization to Come from W.

J. Stead's Brain Farm.

The latest organization to come from the idea factory of William T. Stead, the English editor, is one for promoting what he calls "international flirtations." Primarily the scheme is intended to promote correspondence between the school children of all nations. He would have a German school girl write a faulty letter in English to

Kind of Bess: Ethel—Mamma told me I could stay in the parlor last night, but I don't suppose you used much gas. Younger Sister—Yes, I shall have to let Serendip go; I didn't mind her practicing on the piano now and then, but she wants to join our golf club!—Chicago Tribune.

Knew His Boy: Benson—Look here, that boy of yours threw a stone at me just now, and barely missed me! Proud Father—You say he missed you? Benson (angry)—You heard what I said, didn't you? Proud Father—Then it couldn't have been my boy.—Tit-Bits.

Mamma—What makes you so sick? I hope you haven't been chewing tobacco. Tommy—O-hoo-hoo! No, mamma. Mamma—I'm glad to hear that, but what—Tommy—I was goin' to chew. I'll—hoo-hoo—I seen you comin' an' I swallowed it whole.—Philadelphia Record.

Kind of Bess: Ethel—Mamma told me I could stay in the parlor last night while Mr. Huggard was calling on sister Bess. Elsie—Did she? Ethel—Yes, and it was great fun. We played "blind-man's bluff," and they let me be the blind man nearly all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

"Don't you think the republic is in danger?" asked one politician. "Of course it is," answered the other: "if it wasn't in danger how could we statesmen come forward every election and save it? And we're going to keep on coming forward and saving it until the end of time!"—Washington Star.

Anxious Mother—Tommy, your teacher says you are the poorest scholar in your class. Tommy—That's nothing. It is only because I don't answer all the questions she is asking every day. It isn't wise to tell all you know to a woman, even if she does happen to be a school teacher.—Boston Transcript.

I own up, Judge; I hit him with a pencil snatched from a fence, and he curled up like a sick caterpillar. "What had he done that tempted you to commit this assault?" "Judge, he was trying to figure out to me how much John D. Rockefeller's income was a minute." "Discharged."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Lady Passenger—If that window isn't opened this minute I know I shall die. Second ditto—Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure. Philosophical Gentleman—Conductor, please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies, then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears.—Boston Transcript.

What He Wanted: "Now," said the celebrated designer, who had been called in by the new millionaire to talk over plans for a five-hundred-thousand-dollar yacht, "we have come to an understanding concerning the size of the craft, but what about the hullwork and the hatchways?" "Bull-work," exclaimed Mr. Wadham; "I don't want no bull-work. This ain't going to be no cattle ship, and as for hatchways, got dun it, I don't want any of 'em aboard. Just you see about a place for a good big ice-box, and don't pay no attention to incubators or anything of the kind. No chicken on this boat!"

Times Herald.

A Legionnaire—"Little boy," said the kindly old gentleman, "you must not cry. You know it is a waste of time to cry."

And the little boy who is from Boston, dried his tears long enough to remark:

"And it is also a waste of time to tell anybody it is waste of time to cry."—Washington Star.

A Matter of Apparel.

"Then you don't believe that one can tell character by physiognomy and bearing?"

"No; when a man has on his old shoes it gives him a cringing air."



Waterman (shaking his fountain pen) You have no idea how easily these pens run! Its Neighbor (supplying a blotter to his master)—Oh, I have an inkling!—Harvard Lampoon.

Frankly Explained: "Why did you hit the complainant with a fence picket?" the judge asked. "Because, sir, I didn't have time to pull up a post," answered the accused.—Indianapolis Press.

Screen—I say, old man, how is Hobson regarded in the navy? Mareen—Well, I'll tell you; the navy looks on him as a man who made his reputation on a collier and lost it on a smack.—Toys Topics.

"We cannot consider your story seriously," wrote an editor to an author: "you have killed your hero in the middle of it." To which the author replied: "I killed him because he made me tired!"—Current Literature.

Bullying His Wife: Jones—Dear met You, say you often lay down the law to your wife; how do you go about it? Jones—Why, all you need is firmness; I usually go into my study, lock the door, and do it through the keyhole.—Tit-Bits.

Not to be Expected: Shopman—This matches your sample perfectly, madam. Customer—It certainly does; it couldn't be closer. Shopman—How many yards do you wish? Customer—Oh! not any yet; you see, this is the very first shop I've tried!

To Strong to Saw Wood.  
Lady—Now that you have partaken of a good dinner, are you equal to the task of saving some wood?  
Tramp—Madam, equal is not the proper word; I am superior to it.—New York Herald.



### COME AND GO

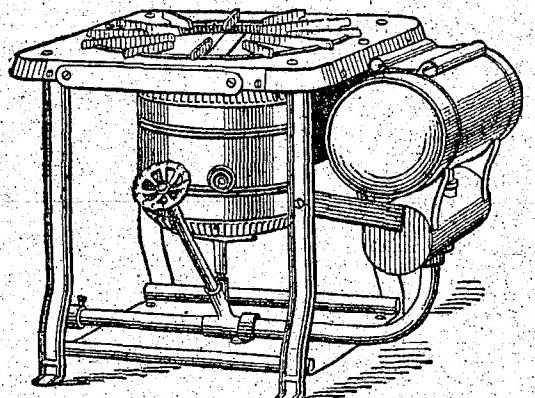
In many forms

Rheumatism  
Neuralgia  
Lumbago  
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. The cure is prompt by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.



Made also  
in foot  
larger sizes.  
Sold  
everywhere.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brentwood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy  
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE.  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.  
Price 12 cents  
Genuine Mixture Signature  
Pure Vegetable, *Patent*.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## This is the Smallest WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE

Quaint Prayer of a Child.  
A little girl in a Pennsylvania town, in saying her prayers the other night, was told to pray for her father and mother, who were both very ill, and for one of the servants, who had lost her husband. She faithfully did as she was told and then, impressed with the dreary condition of things added, on her own account: "And now, O God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you we would all go to pieces." Amen."

Ice Coffee Poisons You.  
It ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and sallow complexioned, keeps you awake nights and acts against your system generally, try Grain-O, the new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has no coffee taste, so it is just as pleasant to the taste and when properly prepared can't be told from the finest coffees. Costs about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much. It is a healthful table drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15¢ and 25¢.

Sobriety Among Railroad Men.  
The number of railroad men discharged for excessive use of liquor during the past twenty-two years, has decreased from 20 to 1 per cent, and during the past twenty-five years the proportion of men owning their homes has increased tenfold.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Washington, "the City of Magnificent Distances," is laid out over sixty-nine and one-fourth square miles.

A Month's Test Free.  
If you have Dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. T. C. Hartman, Portland, Ore. Write and send no money. Pay \$5.00 if cured.

The people who live in Charleston, S. C., are located over five and one-third square miles of ground.

Mrs. Winston's Soothing Syrup for Children, tea-tincture softens the lungs, reduces inflammation, alleviates pain, cures wind colic. 25¢ a bottle.

Cancer! Cancer!

VITALIR CURES CANCER

NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER. NO PAIN

A Painless Home Treatment for Cancer, Tumors & Sarcoma by a scientific Vegetable Compound. Consult our office or by mail. FREE. They will give you full free to any one interested a 10-page book that contains much valuable information about the workings of this wonderful remedy. Address or call on us.

The Mason Vitalia Institute,

121 West 42d Street, New York City.

RHEUMATISM.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1897.

I have been sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own stockings. I found relief in a bottle of Hadrav's Ready Relief. I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief.

Address: A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia street.

R R R E A D Y R E LIEF

Hadrav's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the back, etc. It is a safe remedy.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other maladies, bilious and other fevers, etc. HADRAV'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

HADRAV & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

It affords relief to Thompson's Eye Water.

weak eyes, red, Thompson's Eye Water.

Ready to Instruct.  
It's one of the curious things in life that the persons who know the least are generally the most ready to instruct others. There was a little old lady in the dining room of a hotel lately, who called the waiter "Sir" when she spoke to him, and who greatly scandalized the smartly dressed persons with her by cutting her lettuce into inch bites and tilting her soup to get the last drop of the liquid it contained. No one noticed her particularly until just after the meal ended, when a remark she made attracted the general attention. It was a very innocent remark, too, for surely we ought all to be allowed to have our preferences, but her voice was so clear that it rang out over the dining room.

"Sir," she said, with dignity, to the waiter, "Sir, please bring me a spoon for my custard pie. I always eat custard pie with a spoon; it's unclean that you eat with a knife," she added, ex- planatorily to the woman next her, and then she finished her meal calmly and apparently entirely oblivious of the shocked faces at her own table and the amused ones at those near by.

As the Pagans Did.  
"There'll be big bargains at that fire sale today," remarked Mrs. Schuppen at breakfast. "I think I'll run down there."

"The what?" exclaimed her husband.

"How paganish!"

"What's paganish?"

"Why, participating in burnt sacrifices."—Philadelphia Press.

## HOW TO SETTLE A FEUD.

Only Terms by Which a Mediator Could Enter the Game.

As we sat smoking our pipes by the fireplace I ventured to say to mine host that I had heard of the feud between the Johnsons and the Robinsons and asked him to tell me how it came about. He scratched his head and looked puzzled, and finally said:

"It's a good way back, and I've dug forgot. Reckon it was about a dawg."

"That's what I've heard—that your dog chased a mule of his which was feeding in front of your house. Robinson got mad about it, you had high words, and then the feud began, which has lasted eighteen years. Is it true?"

"Reckon that's the way of it," he slowly replied.

"There wasn't much in that to quarrel about?"

"No."

"But two or three people have been killed on either side on account of it. I understand?"

"Three on one side and two on the other," he answered, after counting on his fingers, "and two more wounded."

"He seemed so calm and good-natured about it that I thought I might go further, and after a bit I asked:

"Uncle Ben, don't you think this quarrel ought to be fixed up?"

"Might be," he replied as he gazed into the fire in a blank way.

"Suppose, for instance, that I volunteer my services as mediator?"

"Waal?"

"How would you suggest that I go to work to bring peace between the two families?"

"The old man rose up and took the tongs and replaced a brand which had fallen on the hearth, and then sat down and asked:

"Do you know where Robinson lives?"

"Yes, three miles up the road."

"Rin you shute?"

"Fairly well."

"Waal, you take your gun and set out fur Robinson's. Git the hull crowd, from the old man down to the last young'un, into the house, and then fasten all the doors and begin poppin' at 'em threw the winders. Keep it up till the last one has turned up his toes, and when you have come back with the news, then'll be an end to the quarrel and we'll have peace."—Philadelphia Press.

The "Habit" of Fruit-Bearing.

Fruit bearing in trees is merely a habit, for a young tree, taken in hand at the commencement, need only be pruned during the first three or four years, after which it will continue to produce fruit spurs of itself. For it must be remembered that fruit bearing is a habit which may be encouraged in trees, and when once they are well trained to do it they will not vary, except in untoward circumstances. Therefore, the aim of all pruning, whether of root or branch, of young tree or old, is to induce the fruit-bearing habit.—Profitable Farm and Garden.

Spain's Coast Line.

The coast line of Spain extends 1,317 miles—712 on the Mediterranean and 605 on the Atlantic.

\$100 Reward. Blue.

Electric Fans.

A feature of interest connected with electric fans is that they are purely American, both by flight of invention and of use. It is a somewhat singular fact that their use in other countries and in hot climates has been so limited, but it is believed that at least the beginning of considerable export trade in this class of merchandise has been made, and that from now on increasing and satisfactory numbers of these instruments will be shipped abroad from our American ports. A modern development of the fan, which was primarily designed for ventilation and for moving air or the creation of small breezes, is the application to the fan mechanism of cooling and heating devices, so that an actual change in the temperature of the air may be made. In this way certain electric fan installations have been made lately in summer heating in winter and ventilating the rooms.

From Death's Door.

Hillsdale, Ill., April 29th.—Much interest has been aroused here over the case of William Marks, who has been in a dying condition for several months with an apparently incurable Kidney Disease.

The leading physicians of this place had pronounced his case a hopeless one, and others from Port Byron, Genesee and Davenport, Iowa, had attended him and in a consultation decided that he could not live.

In desperation, his nephew, injured by Mr. L. F. Giles, a local druggist, to a last resort, Mr. Giles suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which had just been introduced here.

The results were marvelous. Mr. Marks immediately began to improve, and within a few weeks was able to be up and about, completely cured.

His cure is the talk of the neighborhood, and is considered nothing short of a miracle.

There appears to be no doubt that this new remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, will cure any case of Kidney Disease, for the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Dropsy readily to its remarkable influence. These forms of Chronic Kidney Disease have hitherto been considered incurable, and have baffled all medical skill, and yet, this new remedy has cured every single case in which it has been used, in this neighborhood. The doctors themselves are amazed at the wonder work Dodd's Kidney Pills are accomplishing in Rock Island County.

"Streetdust."

"Ouida's latest story is called 'Street dust.'"

"Must be dry."

"I'll bet it isn't to be sneezed at."

"It will surely meet with sweeping criticism."

"And be lucky if it isn't carried off in the review cart."

"But I can see, of course, why she named it that."

"Why?"

"Because it will be something to blow about!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and is the result of a scientific blend. Grade O gives the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much. All grocers sell it. 25¢.

The People of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is only a thirtieth of the size of Cuba in area, but it has more than half as many inhabitants. It is the most densely populated of all the West India Islands, and a larger proportion of this population is white than is found in any of the other islands in its part of the world. There is a higher grade of intelligence among the Porto Ricans than among the Cubans.

To pretend Age has given the world wisdom and a keen eye for shame.

## SPRING CATARRH MAKES PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS

Thousands of Fair Women Are Never Without Peru-na  
The National Catarrh Remedy.

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies Club, writes the following concerning Peru-na:

Appleton, Wis.

The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—

"I find Peru-na an excellent

spring and summer medicine

and am glad to

call the attention

of my friends to it.

When that languid, tired

feeling comes over you, and

your food and

longer and shorter

and small annoyances irri-

tate you, Peru-na will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Mrs. Al. Wetzel, 21 South 17th street, Terre Haute, Ind., writes:

"Peru-na is the greatest medicine on earth. I feel well and that tired feeling is gone. When I began to take your medicine I could not sleep at night, church bell ring. Now I can sleep and eat. When I began your treatment my head was terrible, all sorts of buzzing, chirping and loud noises. Three months ago I dragged around like a snail; now I can walk as briskly as ever. I am not long for this world, and tell him that Peru-na cured me."—Mrs. Al. Wetzel.

If all the tired women and all the ner-

vous women, and all the women that

needed a tonic would respond to the

needs of the thousands of fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peru-na restores health in a normal way.

Peru-na puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, in this way restores the function of organ-re-

If it is the stomach that is out of order, and the digestion impaired, Peru-na quickly makes things right by restoring the mucous membranes of the stomach.

If the nerves tingling, if the brain is tired, if the heart is fatigued and the circulation of blood weakened by flabby mucous membranes of the digestive organs, Peru-na reaches the spot at once by giving to these membranes the vitality and activity which belongs to them.

The pelvic organs are also lined with mucous membranes which in the female sex is especially liable to derangements.

Peru-na is an absolute cure in these cases.

The women everywhere are praising it. No other remedy has ever received such unqualified praise from so many women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

1459 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen



### WHAT THE TOYS SAID.

The Hobby Horse said:  
As he shook his head:  
"It's a long, long way to go."  
O'er the white snow's foam.  
To the Little Boy's home;  
But I hear the tin horns blow,  
And must race away till I'm out o'  
breath.  
To the Little Boy who will ride me to  
death!"

And the Toy Drum said:  
"I've a hardened head,  
And away on my sticks I'll go.  
From this joy done  
To the Little Boy's home,  
I can beat my way through the snow!  
Away, away, till I'm out of breath,  
To the Little Boy who will beat me to  
death!"

And the Toy Doll said,  
As her gold-crowned head  
Shone over the wintry snow:  
"To the Little Girls  
Of the golden curls  
In a fairy coach I'll go;  
Far, far away, till I'm out o' breath,  
To the Little Girl who will kiss me to  
death!"

But the Elephant said:  
"If that way I'm led,  
And they treat you all so bad,  
I tell you now  
That there'll be a roar,  
And they'll wish never had!  
For I'll pack them all in my trunk, you  
see."  
And lock it, and throw away the key!"

*Atlanta Constitution.*

### CURIOS LAMPS.

A firefly lamp has the charm of novelty. It hails from the West Indies, and is quite a pretentious affair, being eighteen inches high, and built in three stories. It is made of wicker and bamboo cages, with little doors.

In these cages, fireflies are imprisoned, and are cared for and fed. The lamp is one of the collection brought together at the National Museum in Washington by Mr. Walter Hough.

The collection includes lamps of all ages, from those of ancient nations to lamps of to-day. There are old English lanterns there that would delight the heart of the collector of curios.

Among the Chinese lamps are those made of bamboo and used to light alleys. They are the illuminators that so often lead to confusions. Eskimo lamps, old-fashioned olive-oil lamps, and Japanese lanterns suspended from sticks, add to the interest of the collection.

### LIVES WITHOUT ARMS AND LEGS.

At New London, Mo., lives Rodney Elzea, a lad of seventeen years, who was born without arms or legs. In spite of this affliction he has made rapid strides in learning to take care of himself. His arms cease just above the elbows, and by the use of these stubs he uses his knife and fork at table and eats without seeming inconvenience. The legs are off just below the hip joints, yet the manner in which the boy gets around is phenomenal.

His mode of locomotion is jumping, and it is surprising that he can cover so much territory in so short a space of time. He has a goat and wagon, which he uses in his trips over the town, and each morning after donning his clothing, which he does himself, he hops to the barn and harnesses his goat. In fact, he does as much, and a great deal more, with all his deformities than most perfectly made boys.

Young Elzea is very bright in his books, having attended the public school at New London for a number of years. He is of a cheerful disposition and scatters sunshine rather than gloom among his companions. He was born in Adrian County, Missouri, but was taken to Ralls County when a mere boy.

### MISSIONARY WHO WAS SAVED BY A SNAKE.

Among the earlier colonists in New England was one—a most devout man-preacher—whose zeal soon led him to go as a missionary among the red men of the country. Although the Indians lived all about the little settlement of the whites, this man decided to go far into the wilderness and to live entirely among the rude people, to whom he wished to preach the gospel. So he took his tent and set it up at a place many miles from the nearest white man's town. He learned the Indian language and every day preached to the unlettered sons of the forest.

At length the Indians became alarmed at the encroachments of the whites and decided to rise and massacre them. The lone missionary could hardly hope to escape. One night several Indians, with their tomahawks, started forth to kill him. They crept silently up to the tent and peeped in. There sat the good man, poring over his Bible by the light of a flaming pine knot. The Indians raised their tomahawks to strike him, when their arms fell helpless to their sides. A huge snake, feeling the warmth of the fire that glowed near the missionary, glided out of his hole, crawled harmlessly over the missionary's feet, and disappeared. The Indians turned and fled, fearing still that they had witnessed a miracle. The Great Spirit, said it was friend of the good man and had preserved his life from the fury of the venomous reptile. In the bloody war that followed the uprising of the red men the good missionary was left unharmed, no Indian daring to touch him. This story, said to be true, was told for many years afterward by the colonists of New England.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

### DOG TOOK FILIPINO VILLAGE.

Mercy a dog, Monogram is a war hero of repute. Monogram weighs 200 pounds and proudly claims as master Clarence Lovelerry, now of the United States transport Ossack.

When the transport Arab was bound for Cagayan recently there was a squall and Monogram went overboard.

The Arab's cargo was consigned to Cagayan, says the San Francisco Chronicle, but it was impossible to make the port in such a sea or to do anything but keep the ship right side up. Later the vessel put into an island harbor some miles distant.

When the great wave swept the Arab's deck clean of its freight his disconsolate master thought his dog lost. He began to count how many Filipinos he would have to kill for to make up the loss.

He had reached a thousand and three when the port was in sight, and had finally decided that there weren't enough Filipinos in the market to tempt old Neptune, when the first thing that met his eyes as the small boat touched shore was Monogram.

Mr. Lovelerry knew that that was no dog of his. Washed overboard in a sea as wicked as he had ever seen even in the tropics, not even the best dog in the

world—which was his—could have lived. No! He had been seeing the dog since yesterday, and this was just another fraud; it was no use hoping.

But just the same, Mr. Lovelerry rubbed his eyes and pinched himself. "It's Monogram all right!" he shouted, leaping to the shore, and such a greeting between man and dog never was, perhaps.

But what was Lovelerry's surprise afterward to learn that when Monogram came swimming ashore, when his great barking bark was heard, an entire Filipino village full of people took to the woods.

They had never seen such a terrible beast!

And the Toy Drum said:

"I've a hardened head,  
And away on my sticks I'll go.  
From this joy done  
To the Little Boy's home,  
I can beat my way through the snow!  
Away, away, till I'm out of breath,  
To the Little Boy who will beat me to  
death!"

And the Toy Doll said,

"As her gold-crowned head  
Shone over the wintry snow:

"To the Little Girls  
Of the golden curls  
In a fairy coach I'll go;

Far, far away, till I'm out o' breath,  
To the Little Girl who will kiss me to  
death!"

But the Elephant said:

"If that way I'm led,  
And they treat you all so bad,  
I tell you now  
That there'll be a roar,  
And they'll wish never had!  
For I'll pack them all in my trunk, you  
see."  
And lock it, and throw away the key!"

*Atlanta Constitution.*

### ANENT SHIRT WAISTS.

#### SEPARATE SKIRTS AND BODICES OPPOSED BY DRESSMAKERS.

Array of Fancy Waists, Unusual for Variety and Beauty, Is Now Made; Elaborate Designs More in Demand than Simple Ones.

New York correspondence:

**G**IVE shirt waists and separate skirts full sway, and the dressmakers may have a dull spell, so they are opposing shirt waists with an array of fancy bodices that is unusual, for variety and beauty. It rarely is equalled by the provision made in similar matters in the fall, and as a spring showing, is quite unusual. In the offerings are two distinct sorts of fancy waists. They mature, too, in gowns that are far from highly wrought to employ more or less striking trimming to this end. Bodice garnitures are the usual medium. The variety of these that is available is suggested by the three gowns of this order that are shown here. The

more numerous grade includes elaborate and complex affairs; the other sort is characterized by simplicity of outline. In the latter the back is one piece, drawn at the waist into a series of tiny flat tucks. The front is almost the same, though some

Another weapon with which dressmakers oppose the shirt waist and separate skirt costume is the gown in which skirt and bodice are made to match so exactly that one may not be used without the other. This is an old and much-used trick, but still is effective. Of late it has been employed chiefly on gowns of complicated schemes, but for spring and summer dressmakers are applying it to simpler rigs. They mature, too, in gowns that are far from highly wrought to employ more or less striking trimming to this end. Bodice garnitures are the usual medium. The variety of these that is available is suggested by the three gowns of this order that are shown here. The

great Powers of the world. In part this is due to the admirable organization of her army and the exploits of her navy in the war with China. The Japanese fleet was handled then with an audacity and skill that startled professional observers all over the world.

The want of a sufficient number of fleet

prevented Japan from retaining the fruits

of victory, but her Government at once

set to work to create a navy adequate

for the purposes of Japanese policy. The

result is seen in the splendid squadron

in the Far East.

At the battle of the Yalu, September

17, 1894, which disposed of the Chinese

squadron, the Japanese had eleven vessels

aggregating 34,075 tons and four torpedo

boats. The Chinese squadron comprised

two armclads, the Chen-Yuen and

Ting-Yuen of 7,420 tons each, superior

to any individual vessel of the Japanese

squadron, the largest ships in which were

three of 4,300 tons, the Matsu-shima, the

flagship, the Itsuka-shima and the Hashi-

do.

Their inferiority in armor protection

was compensated for by their formidable

armament, but they were not able to ven-

ture into close quarters with the two

Chinese ironclads, and the Matsu-shima

was so badly damaged that the Japanese

Admiral had to transfer his flag during

the action to the Hashidate. The net

result of the fighting was that four of the

Chinese ships were sunk and four cap-

tured, and three Japanese vessels were

more or less seriously injured.

In the less than seven years that have

elapsed since then the Japanese navy has

made enormous strides. Its first line is

now composed of six battleships includ-

ing four of the most powerful of their

class afloat. They are the Shiki-shima,

Hatsuse, Asahi and Misaki-Ka of 14,000

tons and 14,500 horse power, with speed

of 18.5 knots. The only thing that can

be said against them is that they are fur-

nished with the now condemned Belle-

ville boilers.

The other two battleships are the Yas-

hime and Fuji-Yama of 12,500 tons, 14-

000 horse-power and 19 knots speed.

The six belong to the English Majestic

class, but are more modern and have

many improvements. They form a com-

plete squadron in themselves superior to

that of any other Power in the Far East

seas.

The armored cruisers number six and

belong to one class in size, being 9,850

tons, 19,000 horse power and 22.07 knots

speed. Four of them, like the few great

battleships, were built in England, and

the other two coming from Germany and

France. The two latter have Belleville

boilers. They are massive with great

facility, and are little inferior in fighting

power to battleships.

The protected cruisers number thirteen

ranging from 2,700 to 4,800 tons, with

horse power of from 6,100 to 15,000, and

from 16.5 to 23 knots speed. Four are

of the newest designs, and with their

speed and armament form a valuable

complement to the preceding armored

cruiser squadron. Two, the Taka-sago

and Yo-shimo, are of English build, and

the latter by the rapidity of her fire did

great execution among the Chinese ships

at the Yalu. The other two, the Ka-sagi

and Chitose, are of American construc-

tion. For the other protected cruisers the

only ones of European build are the Idzumi,

formerly the Chilian Esmeralda, con-

structed in England, and the Sai-yeu,

built in Germany, and captured from

the Chinese at the same time as the Chen-

Yuen, const defense ship, renamed the

Chin-ye.

The Japanese have also a numer-

ous destroyers and torpedo boat flotilla of the

most modern build, the destroyers being

twelve in number. Their gunboats and

unprotected cruisers are now, of course

the best, and fit only for coast

guard and customs service among the

islands.

On the other hand, it is not alto-